#### Amnsements.

AMBROSE PARK-3-8:15-Black America. AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-A Daughter of the Rev. CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO AND ROOF GAR-DEN-\$:15-Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE-Concert.
GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Trilby GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-Thrilly KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Vaudeville. MANHATTAN BEACH-Day and evening-Day of Spo GROUNDS 4 Baseball.
FOR'S THEATRE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1895.

# TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Sultan is reported to have made a fresh and satisfactory reply to the Armenian proposals of the Powers. - The Cuban insurgents in Auras have captured a trainload of Spanish troops; Spain will send nineteen ves-Newfoundsels to patrol Cuban waters. land officials are resigning their offices, being unable to stand the retrenchment. - Lady Somerset opened the World's Women's Christian Conference in London yesterday.

Domestic.-Republicans are gratified at Warner Miller's timely plea that only the best men in the party be nominated this fall for State Senators. == Failure of airbrakes to work caused the wreck of the newspaper train on the New-Haven road; two trainmen were seriously hurt. Baccalaureate sermons were delivered before the graduates at Cornell, Lehigh, Brown, Rutgers, Lafayette and other colleges, ---- Ore the last ten years from mines in Colorado.

City and Suburban.-Five attempts at suicide were made, three of them successfully. === The Brooklyn police believe that the murderer of C. W. Henry destroyed a will left by the old man. = Andrew D. White, in an interview, talked about bimetallism and other

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 64 degrees; highest, 78 degrees.

The murder of an old man of miserly habits in Brooklyn has brought to light an astonishing condition of domestic existence in a street filled to all appearances with happy homes, and caused a charge of parricide to be laid against a dissipated son who had been driven from his father's roof a few days before. It is a shocking and sickening revelation. The police seem confident that in the son they have the murderer, and some of the circumstances tend to confirm their theory Robbery was certainly not the motive of the crime, since a large sum of money in the house was left undisturbed. It is believed that the suspected son had been disinherited and that in revenge he killed his father; but a most diligent search has failed to bring any will to light. The case possesses many re markable features, and further strange disclosures may be in store.

Cleveland, Ohic, will be a Republican Mecca this week, for the National convention of the League of Republican Clubs is to be held there. There will be an army of delegates and alternates-1,800 of the former and 1,500 of the latter -and it is expected that there will be thousands of visitors also. Several women will be among the delegates, including one from our own State. The convention will extend over three days. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and the business will be diversified and supplemented with pleasure in such a way that all who attend will be sure of having a good time. Some of the big Republican guns will be on hand to stir up enthusiasm, which will, presumably, reach its climax in the great banquet to be held in the Arcade Building.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller's letter to Republican voters was seasonable, not only in its application to the Oneida District, but to several other districts which, to use Mr. Miller's pungent phrase, have been "unworthily represented" in the Legislature. Some of the unworthy representatives are already in the field, and endeavoring to make combinations which will insure their nomination. We trust the honest and Independent Republicans will likewise begin betimes to make combinations that will insure the nomination of clean and worthy candidates both for Senate and Assembly. The situation in a number of the districts is touched on by our Albany correspondent in a letter printed te-day. There is especial need of vigilance and caution in the Senate contests, owing to Senator Hill's desperate effort to secure a majority in that body in his own interest.

It is a satisfaction to note that in one of the oldest sections of the city a schoolhouse of the most approved type is about to be erected. It will stand on the south side of Henry-st., between Catharine and Oliver sts., covering the attempt to apply to this new device the rules and full block, and will accommodate Grammar regulations intended for something entirely dif-School No. 1 and three primary schools in the ferent. Fourth Ward. The new school building will be We have got to recognize the fact that the

ground be the proper word to apply to a place with them. For new devices and new conditions of recreation so situated-and shower baths for the children. These features would not, per-travel about the city in vehicles propelled at a haps, meet the requirements of the new law; far higher rate of speed than that of horses and originating with the Tenement House Committee, but they constitute an improvement which made for and used by the latter. If we are to will be appreciated by those fortunate enough

June of 1895 has been thus far, on the whole, a month with which even a captious critic could not easily find fault, at least after the first day or two. It started in hot, but the hot spell which ended two weeks ago was an inheritance from to get new bottles. the closing days of May, and so June cannot strictly be held responsible for it. At all events, June put an end to the heated term on its third day, and since then we have enjoyed uncommonly fine weather. Who could ask for a finer day, for example, than yesterday, which deserves a little whiter mark even than Saturday, itself a day of days, and one that filled with both cities and the numerous people who went on excursions by land and water? It is a good world in which we live, even if the winter was in a single formight for what went before that was untoward, and given us heart and hope for whatever the heats of later summer may hold

### BLIND LEADERS.

When the people elected 244 Republican Congressmen last fall, instead of 121 in the previous ongress, and only 111 Democrats and Populists, against 229 in the previous Congress, practical business men began to prepare for a revival of industries and trade. It does not deceive anybody, even the dullest and most gullible Democrats, for journals to say that improvement has come under the laws enacted by the last Congress. It did not come until that Congress had been abolished by the expiration of its term of power. Not even the certainty that a Republican Congress would make laws after March 4, not even the certainty that it would absolutely stop further mischief and would apply such remedies as were found necessary, brought any substantial improvement so long as the power to make laws still remained in the hands of a Democratic Congress.

If our Democratic friends enjoy befooling themselves with the notion that voters do not see these facts, they are quite welcome. It is part of their function in life to blind themselves so that they may more surely lead a blind party into the ditch. When the people voted for Democracy in 1892, they were plainly and most earnestly warned that such a decision would bring great disaster. The disaster came on time, but bigger than anybody expected, and the people took note of the fact. They also saw that disaster came before the Democratic party had time to make any change in the laws, and came because of the public certainty that the things that party proposed to do would be ruin ons, and, although it finally accomplished not a tenth part of the mischief it threatened, it brought ruin enough to last for a generation.

In the same way the people were earnestly assured last fall that voting for the restoration of power to the Republican party would bring back prosperity. They had sense enough to be lieve it, and the presperity is coming on time Nobody imagined that all the mischief done in two years by Democrats would be undone at once; still less that it could all be undone before a Republican Congress could meet and begin its work. But the certainty that power had been transferred and that there would be no more mischief-making or ignorant blundering, but instead earnest work by competent statesmen to set things right, was enough of itself to light thousands of fires and to open the doors of thousands of factories and mills, restoring wages also to several hundred thousand workers. The people take note of the fact that the strong confidence of practical business men in the Repub lican party and policy brings a large measurof improvement, even before it can after the laws, just as the well-deserved and profound worth millions of dollars has been stolen within distrust of the Democratic party brought great disaster before it had time to do any mischlevous law-making.

These two lessons will be remembered for a long time by voters who have common sense, There are enough of these in the Democratic party, as the voting last fall proved, to destroy that party in more than half the Congressional districts it formerly carried. If the Democratic leaders choose to go on befooling themselves, and giving blind guidance to the blind, while Demoeratle voters are getting educated by events, so much the worse for the leaders.

## LAWS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The philosopher who defined dirt as matter out of its proper place gave utterance to a profound truth. It is a principle of comprehensive, perhaps of universal, application. Almost every thing is good, in its place. The best of things out of place are bad. An old-mine diamond under one's eyelid would be just as irritating as a clader. Fitness to environment is the true test of practical excellence. The manners of one land are unmannerly in another. The customs of the last century would seem grotesque in this. So with our laws. Those which were amply efficient in the simpler civilization of our ancestors are sorely deficient in the complex social order of our day; and to the vain attempt to keep them in force or to the negligence to amend and renovate them to suit altered conditions is due one half the trouble of the times.

When, for example, our sole public conveyances were stage coaches and omnibuses it was safe and proper to let them go lumbering along the common roads at will. But when steam railroads were invented it was quickly seen that they must have highways of their own, remote or at any rate secluded from the streets used by the general public. Rules that would do for team and coach would not do at all for locomotives. On our city thoroughfares, however, we have clung to the antiquated rule with disastrous results. The horsecars ran on rails, but otherwise were reckoned only as ordinary with a marked increase of speed and a still greater increase of destructive power, and continued to treat it as our fathers did the stage coach. The consequences were deplorable. But we fatuously went on. The trolley system was introduced, still more swift and still more deadly; and the old rule was yet maintained. The trolley-car, with its tons of weight, rushing along at ten or fifteen miles an hour, was treated exactly the same as the old-fashioned omnibus. What wonder that the result in each of several cities is a deathroll of hundreds?

There is the bicycle, too; not a mere improvement, but practically a new thing. Some reckon the wheelman a pedestrian, since he travels by means of his own foot-power. Others maintain the bicycle is a vehicle, for its operator rides upon it. So some have endeavored to regulate its use by the old laws governing pedestrians, and thus exclude it from the wagon roads, while others would apply the law for vehicles and drive it from the footpaths. Naturally enough, confusion follows. Neither set of laws is satisfactory, nor yet any combination of them both. And nearly all the friction that arises between wheelmen on the one hand and the rest of the public on the other is caused by the unnatural

provided with a playground on the roof-if play- | times are changing, and that we must change new laws must be established. If we want to wagons, we must do so on roads other than those go about in a way that is neither pedestrianism nor riding in a vehicle, we must do so under new laws suitably framed to fit the new system. The attempt to keep new wine in old bottles, against which we were warned more than eighteen centuries ago, has been tried long enough and disastrously enough. It is time to quit it, and

The silver fanatics make a great deal of noise, instead of 631/2 cents, even for a short time, the but even in the West, where they have at times seemed to have everything their own way, their influence is waning. Apart from the silver-producing States, where the free-coinage sentiment delight unalloyed the souls of the wheelmen of is a selfish trade interest rather than a monetary theory, Kansas is generally supposed to be the strongest silver State in the country. This is due largely to the fact that the Populists are solid long and spring late in coming. June has atomed for free coinage, and have succeeded in carrying the State, and that the Democrats, hoping to convert the Populist votes to themselves, have sought to rival them in the unsoundness of their principles. But Kansas is by no means without a strong sound-money sentiment, and the politicians who are counting on the State as given up irretrievably to financial heresies and figuring that its vote is only to be obtained by surrender ing to the cheap-money craze might profitably make more careful calculations.

There is undoubtedly an active free-silver element among the Republicans of Kansas, but it is not at all at present the dominant element in the party. This is evident from an inspection of the Republican newspapers published in different parts of the State. While there are a few influential Republican papers advocating silver, the greater number of leading dailies and weeklies as well as of the numerous smaller journals of local circulation, which probably reflect more clearly the opinions of their readers than do papers less dependent for support on a limited clientage, are active advocates of sound money. "The North Topeka Mail" makes the following report on the result of an examination of its exchanges:

"The Mail" has been watching the Republican newspapers of Kansas, and finds that of 102 papers seventeen are for free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, while eighty-five stand squarely upon the money plank of the last Republican Napublicans of Kansas stand,

"The Topeka Daily Capital" publishes a list of ninety-two Republican papers, ten dailies and eighty-two weeklies, who are opposed to free sil-Democratic papers as working to maintain the ican papers represent fifty-nine countles of are found the most of the leading Republican weeklies of Kansas that have expressed themselves on either side of the question. Eighty per cent of the weekly Republican papers of Kansas that have taken any position at all upon free silver are against it, and many of them are in fighting trim and are carrying the war forward with unanswerable argument."

The Republican party in Kansas has been beat when Republicanism suffered reverses every tion of sympathy with the neighboring silverof 16 to 1. The Republicans carried the State by a plurality of over 22,000 over the Populists. and of nearly 6,000 over Democrats and Populists combined. Almost exactly 50 per cent of with the sound money party, and since then the opponents of a silver standard, according to local reports, have been steadily gaining ground. The Republicans of Kansus, like the great majority of other Republicans, are for an honest dollar, and the attempts of the cheap money men to frighten the party into surrender to their demands by threatening the defection of old supporters in that State are as useless as they are impudent.

# THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The United States is the largest producer of precious metals in the world. But by persistent defeat of international temetallism, largely by the foolishness of silver fanatics, it is shoved back to the third rank in importance. The difficulty of obtaining accurate information as to production of gold and silver, even in our own country, is so fully recognized that unlimited confidence cannot be placed in the statement of production in all other countries of the world last year, which has just been made public by the Mint Bureau Commissioner Preston's statement of production in this country, where he unquestionably has greater facilities than anywhere else for getting exact information, differs about 4,000,000 onnees as to silver and nearly \$6,400,000 as to gold from the statement of Wells, Fargo & Co., altogether the best unofficial authority, which enjoys facilities of information in some respects superior to those of the Mint Bu reau. But if the two best authorities in this country differ so widely as to its production, how can it be supposed that the output of all countries, some half savage or not half settled, and many destitute of official or unofficial means at all comparable with those available here, for vehicles. Then we took up the cable system, ascertaining the facts, has nevertheless been exactly determined? It is curiously characteristic of minds not trained in statistical inquiry that they accept without question any exact figures which anybody may give about distant and practically unknowable facts, but confess uncertainty by using round numbers about the region that is most definitely known. Mint Director Preston gives the output of Mexico as \$60,817,300 silver, and that of Bolivia as \$28,444,400, but puts the output of the United States at \$64,000,000. It would be cruel to ask if Mexican Indians reported more precisely than Americans north of the

Nevertheless, it will be conceded that the Mint Bureau has much better facilities than any private authority for ascertaining the produc tion in other countries than our own, and has doubtless prepared its statement for 1894, as is claimed, with great labor and the utmost care. This very fact renders the statement less valuable for comparison with previous reports, presumably prepared with less labor and less complete information. In fact, details now appear for the first time in Mint accounts about some countries. It is not improbable that greater conservatism and care on the one hand, and more full information on the other, may make a greater difference between reports for 1894 and for previous years than has actually occurred in the

The production of silver in the United States, large steel concerns would account for a greater

obtained by reckoning from the "coinage value" absurdly given, appears to be 49,516,000 ounces, in Mexico 47,054,000, in Bolivia 22,000,000, and in Australasia 18,080,000, all other countries contributing only 29,268,000 ounces. In market value at 631/2 cents per ounce, the Mint reckoning, the output of the United States would be \$31,442,660, of Mexico \$29,879,290, of Bolivia \$13,970,000, of Australasia \$11,408,000, these four countries practically determining the silver outout of the world, while all others produce in value only \$18,575,000. It is clear, unfortunately, that the production is not so far restricted by the fall in price, even to an average of 631/2 cents for the year, against \$1 29% colning value, as to warrant a hope that prices will be speedily raised by curtailment of production. Obviously, SOUND MONEY SENTIMENT IN KANSAS. If the mine-owners could get \$1 291/4 per ounce output would be indefinitely increased, so that a further depression in the actual value or purchasing power of the metal must result.

The gold output is placed at \$181,510,100, and is probably not more accurately known than the output of silver, but the figures are entitled to the same qualified confidence, as presumably the best obtainable. Australia leads in gold with \$41,760,800, Africa follows with \$40,346,000, the United States comes third with \$39,500,000, and Russia fourth with \$27,646,000, all other countries yielding \$32,257,300. But while the United States and Australasia rank highest in production of the two metals, this country yielding \$70,942,660 in value and Australasia \$53,241,600, it is well to observe that Great Britain has rights of sovereignty over Australia and Africa producing \$82,106,800 gold, and over British India and British Guiana producing \$6,297,000 more, in all \$99,884,600 gold out of \$181,510,100 produced in all countries. But the United States produces only \$39,500,000, or 21.7 per cent. If the output of both metals were fully available for monetary use, even at the present value of silver, the production of both in British dominions would be about \$00,884,000, against \$70,942,-000 in the United States. But even partial restoration of silver in value and monetary use would greatly increase the share of the United States in the aggregate production of the money metals. Obviously, free colnage here would only depress the value of silver produced.

## A LINK TO BE SUPPLIED.

Frequent remarks are made upon the unusual loveliness of the country this spring. Rural residents have observed it, and visitors from the city are almost bewildered by it. True, vagaries of weather have played havor with some gardens and vineyards. But the woods and fields seem all the more beautiful. Never was foliage more luxurious, or woodland shadows more deep and cool. Never was meadow grass more lush, or clover more fragrant, or golden-eyed daisies more modestly piquant. The brook beneath the silvery willows was never more crystal clear, and never rippled more musically, and the songs of the laverock at daybreak and of the woodthrush at nightfall were never more vibrant with utter joy. The whole face of Nature smiles a welcome, and every voice of Nature speaks a

Nor are the woods and fields and their free habitants the only hosts that call us. "The latchstring hangs outside the door" of every farmtouse. Charming villas and cosey cottages are standing with outstretched hands, eager to weling streets and overcrowded tenements. Their palms itch not. They ask no money and no price. Never before was their hospitality more lavish and more gracious. They seem to have caught he full spirit of Mother Nature, and to be striving, for sheer love of good works, to make this year of memorable beauty.

What, then, is lacking? What is pecifed for he complete realization of the year's benefit ence? Here are the suffering ones, there is the solace. All that is wanted is the means to bring them together. It is not much. A little golden link, of only three dollars, is sufficient to draw one of these hapless city waifs away from the heat and the tumult and the lurking pestilence, producing States, but in it there was no hint of the dicap-money heresy. Democrats and Pop words, the hospitable home, for two whole weeks of paradise. That is the one thing ne that the manager of the Fresh Air Fund will Printing Office under Civil Service regulations. money. Above all it is needed now, at once, so know how to make the season's plans, how many invitations to accept from country homes, how the Fund at any time are gratefully received and are applied to do all possible good. But the early glifts are the most welcome and will do any which have preceded it, but, on the other the most good. Now is the time, All things hand, it may, like many of them, waste its force are ready, save this golden link. Surely, it will not long be missing.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Those were right, as events proved, who reamed that the scare about crops was not a suffident justification for distrust regarding the futare of business, for depression of stocks, or for such advances as were made in prices of wheat and cotton. The official crop report would have received no confidence had it kept pace with speculative stories in proclaiming disaster, as such reports have done for years, but when it fell far behind them its influence was great. Other accounts have been decidedly more favorable, so that stocks and some branches of industry have taken a new start. No other has been more sensational in its movement of prices than the iron industry, though some scattered advances have appeared in cotton goods, shoes recording no change, leather and hides being less strong in tone, and woollen products changing only in carpets, which have slightly declined. But iron and stocks, quite in accordance with old ideas, advance together.

Rallroad stocks rose an average of \$1.07 per share, the grain-carrying roads leading the ad vance. The gain in one week was slightly greater than the loss in the previous four weeks since May II, so that prices now average a little highe than at any time since the panic of 1893. For the first five months in that year the railroads were doing a big business, and their average earnings per mile were \$2,296; last year they fell to \$1,853 per mile, and this year for five months have averaged \$1,892 per mile, a gain of 2.1 per cent over last year, but a loss of 17.6 per cent from 1893. The comparison is more instructive if May earnings month was \$449 in 1893, dropped to \$369 last year and rose to \$393 last month, showing a gain of 6.5 per cent over last year, and a loss of only 12.5 per cent compared with May, 1893. More than half the road toward full recovery has therefore been passed already, although the crops of last year Belief that railroads would be able to buy rails

and other materials, that agricultural implement makers and makers of wire fencing would have large demands from farmers, and that the cost of ore and coke must now advance materially, have all helped to stimulate buying of iron and its prod-The heavy purchases in advance of actual needs, natural at such a time, have come upon a supply not rapidly increasing, so that prices have risen fast. The actual output of pig iron June 1 was but 157,224 tons weekly, against 155,554 May 1, and 168,762 December 1, while three years ago in the spring the output reached 193,902 tons weekly. so that about 18.9 per cent of the capacity then employed is still unemployed, and many large and important works have since that time been added. In fact, orly about 51 per cent of the furnace capacity now in the country was employed June 1. While reported stocks unsold were also reduced, the heavy speculative purchases by one or two

change. Prices of iron products have now risen HUMANITY AND NEUTRALITY 13.3 per cent since the lowest point in February, and had then fallen 34.2 per cent since October 1892. The advance has been 31.1 per cent in wire and cut nails, against a previous fall of 43 per cent, showing what the new combination is doing. Structural steel has recovered 18.1 per cent after a fall of 43.2, and pig iron has recovered 15.8 after a

fall of 25.8 per cent. Other industries are doing well, but no important changes appear this week. Sales of wool continue larger than in any previous year at this season, but include a much larger proportion of carpet wool, though prices of carpets are weaker. In woollen goods it is not yet time to judge of the demand for the coming season. Cottons are in good demand, and advances in price have been moderate compared with the rise in material. Shipments of boots and shoes continue larger in number of cases than in any previous year, but as the cheaper goods constitute a larger proportion the output does not represent as much money, and probably not as much actual work as in some previous years. Prices are firmly maintained, and though it is near the time when many shops close for a while, very fair orders are still received in some branches.

Wheat has fallen 3% cents the last week, after rising 16 cents in the previous four weeks. The exports have been a little less in June than isst year, but Atlantic exports, flour included, barely half as large as last year. Since the crop year began, Atlantic exports have been 25,000,000 bushels less, but Pacific exports 5,000,000 bushels greater than last year. Western receipts in June slightly exceeded last year's, as they did in May, and the talk about exhaustion of supply has stopped. The visible supply fell slightly below 50,000,000 bushels, but there is much to indicate that supplies not visible are larger than is usual at this season. Cotton has also declined, though but a sixteenth last week, the Department report that over 20,000,000 acres were growing cotton, after all the reduction predicted and desired, having reminded people that a full yield from such an area would mean over 9,000,000 bales. The season is late, but less than a full yield would this cear suffice with the stocks now held, which appear to exceed a full consumption here and abroad for the rest of the crop year by more than 2,000,000

Money markets have worked more satisfactorily, with a decided increase in demand for commercial loans, and a decrease in the movement of idle money hitherward from the West and South. While foreign exchange is higher than heretofore, European investing in stocks and bonds having disappeared again, it is not imagined that gold will go abroad, although merchandise imports in May exceeded exports by \$1,762,064. The operations of the bond syndicate still control the money market, and after a few weeks exports of mer chandise should become large if crops turn out well, and prices do not prohibit foreign buying.

to those members of it who live in the new 111d Assembly District of this city. These latter gentlemen are already organizing vigorously for next fall's campaign. More power to them, and may their example be promptly and widely imitated.

The old Cuban Filibuster belongs chronologically with the New-York fireboy, flourishing in the season before the War, a swaggering figure much seen in barrooms and little in field service, the society is now in a position to increase its staff of nurses and pupils. Of one where an opportunity to do so, the second of the practical particle which he was powerless to deliver. Everybody thought his breed had run out, like that of the wild boar of Calydon, or the Aurochs of the wild boar of Calydon, or the Aurochs of the Alleynian forest, or the cave bear of further Gaul, but it seems to reappear of late in a scattered, unauthentic manner, and may be descending on the Cuban coast in more or less influential instalments; but they lie so there, and all the news channels are so clogged and imposted, that in the face of all declarations promatically and the present crisis but to no great purpose. It was always a humbug, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing, and cannot have taken on any new qualities in the long cataleptic trance from which, according to report, it is trying to emerge.

Intelligent people everywhere will rejoice at the practical progress of Civil Service Reform as shown by the piacing of the Government Printing Office under Civil Service regulations,

In Brooklyn there is an anti-saloon league, uniting all the religious denominations, at the last meeting of which eighty churches were repreented. It may be the beginning of a new crusade against the rum power of more potency than and destroy its prospects of usefulness by going to work the wrong way.

## PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Moxom, in explaining why he de-clined the call of the West Presbyterian Church, of this city, said the other day: "I feel that I could not be bound down by the church rule of the Pres-If I accepted I should have to out wardly accept the Assembly and Synod as the maswardly accept the ter. I could not do this, for I do not believe that such rule is best. I should put on a harness that did not fit me, and it would be galling to me. I cannot afford to be under any rule, such as the Gen eral Assembly has seen fit to adopt, which preinterpretation of the Gospel. I have nothing against the Presbyterian Church rule, but at the same time I could not consistently accept it and be bound down to it. This I would have to do if I went to the West Church. I should have to conform in everything, and it would be against my belief and nature." vents any such thing as liberal and broad-minded

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "One of the most interested spectators at the festivities attending the opening of the Kiel Canal, in Germany, on June %, will be Charles H. Cramp, the veteran shipbuilder of this city, who sailed for Hamburg the other day on the Augusta Victoria to attend the celebration. Of the three American war vessels that will represent this Government at the opening, the Columbia and the New-York were constructed by the Cramps, and the members of that family confidently expect that in the gathering of battle-ships and cruisers of all in the gathering of battle-skips and cruisers of an the great nations none will surpass the two vessels of Philadelphia birth. Mr. Cramp will view with a sertifical eye the men-of-war of other countries and may bring back some useful hints for future Amer-ican naval vessels. On account of the size of the Columbia and the New-York, neither will attempt the passage of the canal, but will leave that honor to the Marblehead, a much smaller boat."

A writer in "The Cincinnati Times-Star" recalls a story of Elihu B. Washburn while he was Minis-ter to France. There was a court dinner given at the Palace of the Tuileries one night by the Em peror Napoleon III. It was the custom at these dinners when the Empress arose to retire with the ladies for the gentlemen to rise from their seats and step back, so that the ladies should pass down the line between them and the table. could avoid turning their backs upon the Empress could avoid turning their backs upon the Empress.

Mr. Washburn had very tender feet. During the dinner they had given him a great deal of annoyance, and to ease himself he had slipped off his patent-leather pumps. He was absorbed in conversation at the close of the dinner and was caught unawares when the Empress made the signal for departure. Minister Washburn was obliged to step back without his pumps. There he stood in his stocking feet, grave, dignified and self-possessed in the row of grinning diplomats to his right and left, life betrayed none of the embarrassment he must have felt, and was never heard to allude to the incident. Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, the head of the religious sect

Western Pennsylvania to Estero, Fla., in the fall, the co-operative plan, and according to his peculiar ideas. He will purchase a steamer to take his colonists down the river to the Guif of Mexico. He has purchased land at Estero, which will accommodate 19,000 inhabitants. This number he expects to have there within one year. The colony will be divided, one section to consist of cellbates.

"The Hartford Post" announces that Robert J Cook-better known as Captain "Bob" Cook-Yale's most celebrated boating expert, has consented to take charge of an eight to represent the university against Oxford and Cambridge in England next year, if the alumni of the New-Haven university approve of the plan.

A BRANCH OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK.

WOMEN WHO VISIT THE SICK AND THE POOR-A

MISAPPREHENSION AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE ORGANIZATION-ITS USEFUL-

NESS AND SOME OF THOSE CONCERNED IN IT.

The prominent part taken by the Red Cross So. ciety in the Japan-China war has awakened new interest in the order in the United States. Fortytwo nations are counted among the branches of the society, the object of which is to secure humans treatment for those who are wounded in battle or in any great calamity. A branch of the society has recently been organized in New-York and has in headquarters at No. 23 West One-hundredth-st. It is a common misapprehension that the Red Cross Society is an organization similar to many other societies which have the word "cross" in their name. The Red Cross Society is one of the most important of all the international societies and is recognized by all the civilized nations as being a valuable and by all the crystation. The fact that the word "cross" is such a conspicuous part of the name of the society has led many to believe that the society is to some extent, if not entirely, a religious organization. It is, however, strictly an organization founded on the advanced civilization of the nin teenth century, and all religious features have been carefully eschewed. The society was founded at Geneva, Switzerland,

at the time of the war between Germany and

The establishment of a branch of the New-York is the result of the efforts of a few women interested in hospital work. A year or so ago Miss Bettina A. Hofker and a few other women succeeded in establishing a hospital in a small brick building in Bradhurst-ave, and One-hundredand-forty-fifth-st. Miss Holker had become familiar with the work and system of the Red Cross Society in Germany, and the hospital work in Bradhurstave, and One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st, was carried on in much the rame lines, it being the intention of Miss Hofker to form an American branch of the American branch had been organized in 182, with headquarters in Washington, and Miss Clara Barton as president. This, however, did not prevent the organization of the New-York branch of the Amer-Ican National Red Cross Society.

A home was secured for the New-York branch at

No. 233 West One-hundredth-st., and last November the society was established there. The headquarters in One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st, were given up as being too far removed from the centre of population and the widest fields of usefulness. The society is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. board of trustees comprises Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Cooper, A. M. Lesser, Mrs. P. C. Dennis, Dr. G. Steger, Miss Mary Raymond and Miss Bettina Hofker. The president of the society is Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Cooper is the vice-president. Mrs. P. C. Dennis secretary and Dr. G. Steger treasurer. The advisory committee consists of Justice Barrett, Charles H. Raymond, Walter P. Phillips, Stephen Barton and A. E. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul-General. An able staff of physi-cians has also been secured. Dr. A. M. Lesser is the specialist in abdominal surgery, Dr. Ellison on general diseases, Dr. McNicol on general surgery, Dr. Gotleth Steger on skin diseases, Dr. Scharzenlid on eye and ear troubles, and Dr. Zeh.

The motto of the society is, "Neutrality-Hamanity."

A REPORT THAT SHE HAS BEEN CONVERTED TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.

The report has become current that Mrs. Ogden contemplates embracing the Roman Catholic faith. Mrs. Goelet at present, like other members of her family, is an Episcopalian. She is i daughter of R. T. Wilson, the well-known banker, and her husband owns a beautiful home at No. 68 Fifth-ave. Mrs. Goelet's reported conversion is due, it is said, to the Jesuit fathers of St. Francis Navier's Church, in West Sixteenth-st, and to the Sisters of the Convent of the Sacrel Heart. One of her chief spiritual advisers in the matter is said to have been the Rev. Father Harmar C. Denny, who was originally a Protestant, and is reputed to be

Mrs. Goelet has not, as yet, been baptized into the Roman Catholic faith, but, according to report, she has been fully instructed in the doctrines and tenets of that Church, and her conversion will be

completed upon her return from Europe.

The fathers of St. Francis Xavier's refuse to confirm or deny this rumor. When a Tribune reporter called yesterday afternoon in West Sixteenth-st. no called yesterday afternoon in West Sixteenth-st. no one could be found who would consent to discuss the matter. Father Denny is away at 8t. John's Park on his vacation, as were others who are said to have been influential in the conversion. Mrs. Goelet's father, Mr. Wilson, who lives at No. 6t. Plfth-ave. is at Lenox. The Jesuit fathers of 8t. Francis Xavier's have already accomplished the conversion of a large number of prominent Protestants, many of the fathers themselves having been formerly wealthy and influential Protestants. It will be remembered that it has been currently remorad for some time that the Prince of Wales would visit the Goelets about the time of the international yacht races.

PERSONAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON,

THE PRESIDENT READY TO START FOR GRAY GABLES-ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARMON -K. M. LANDIS.

Washington, June 16.-It is probable that President Cleveland will leave the city to-morrow for Gray Cables. He transacted some business with his Cabinet officials to-night, and now has all the important work which requires his attention completed to date. Among those who had interviews with the President to-day were Secretaries Olney, Lamont and Herbert.

Attorney-General Harmon left the city this afternoon for Cincinnati, where he will remain for a week straightening up some of his business. He came to Washington hurriedly after his selection by the President for the office which he now fills,

by the President for the office which he now fills, and this visit back home is necessary.

K. M. Landis, private secretary to the late Secretary Gresham, voluntarily ended his official connection with the State Department vesterday and left Washington for Chicago to-day. Mr. Landis came to Washington at the carnest solicitation of Mr. Gresham, giving up his law practice to do so. His relations with his chief were of a nature more strictly confidential than is usually the case in such circumstances. Mr. Landis's legal knowledge was of material assistance in many instances, and he handled a number of del'cate diplomatic cases. Since Mr. Gresham's death, Mr. Landis has formed a partnership with Otto Gresham, son of the late Secretary, and they will practise law in Chicago.

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